

THE DAILY NEWS.

By P. M. HALE, PRINTER TO THE STATE.
L. L. POLK, CORRESPONDING EDITOR.

RALEIGH, N. C.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 10, 1880.

TO DEMOCRATIC CLUBS.

In consequence of applications for rates on THE NEWS for Campaign Clubs, we give below the prices at which the WEEKLY NEWS may be had until the election. 100 copies, or more, per week, mailed to one address, \$2.50.

Any number less than 100, mailed to one address, at the rate of \$3 per hundred. Clubs ordering on the above terms will please state for how many weeks they wish the paper sent.

Persons desiring to form clubs for the year, are referred to our regular club rates given at the head of the first column on the first page.

THE SOUTH'S PROGRESS.

The Radical *Sacramento Record*, repeating the untruthful statement that we have been so persistently made that even Southern folk have come to believe it, says:—

"The population of the South has failed to keep pace with that of the rest of the country during the past ten years. During that period ballooning has done its legitimate work. It has driven out the more enterprising and industrious elements. It has prevented immigration and investment. It has hung as a curse over the whole South, and has retarded its growth."

The census returns, printed in full in this morning's NEWS, very emphatically disprove the *Record's* statement, so far as North Carolina's growth in population is concerned. The reports received from Washington, and printed in THE NEWS a few days ago, as emphatically disprove it as to the other States of the South. We have not only held our own in population, as compared with the North, but it is absolutely certain that we have surpassed it and will gain in Congressional representation. Many another Yankee illusion will be dispelled when the census returns are printed, showing that the South's progress has been even greater in all other respects than in population, gratifying as is the increase in that particular. The masses of the people of the South are better off today than ever before, and the South today is the most prosperous section of the Union.

The *Record's* remark would have been true a few years ago. There was no inducement for immigration or investment while the negro and the carpet-bagger had control of the South, and robbery and "bull-dozing" and worse did their "legitimate work," and did it effectually. There was nothing left to steal when the down-fallen carpet-bagger deserted the South. The real growth of the South dates from that desertion, and the marvelous change in the condition of this section, the results of four years of Democratic rule, are felt to-day in every section. As the Louisville *Courier-Journal*, replying to Radical boasting, says: "Much has been claimed for the resumption of specie payments, but a return to a better monetary system was not possible when a third of the productive power of the nation was paralyzed by misgovernment. Specie payments are not the cause but the consequence of better times. The United States Government and all the banks of issue are able to redeem in specie all notes on demand, for their vaults are filled with gold and silver. But this gold and silver was not the result of party management, nor was it created by any party fiat. It comes from the soil, from the golden grain fields of the West and from the cotton and sugar plantations of the South."

The South has crossed the threshold of a new era. Her population is increasing, her products are more and more diversified, mills, factories and foundries are increasing in every State, and her agriculture, the basis of all her prosperity, is more and more intelligent and productive year by year. Her railroads are improving and extending, and labor and capital are coming in to aid, because now good, honest, Democratic government is assured and every man's life and property are safe. The right of local self-government is restored. The men who, in the name of the Republican party and under cover of the old flag, had stirred up strife, had robbed the school fund, had emptied the State treasuries, had opened the doors of the prisons, had conceived and executed the wholesale plunder of the negro laborers under the guise of a savings bank—these men have been driven out of the South, and the negro is now generally industrious, saving and satisfied. This is due to the adoption of the traditional principles of the Democratic party. Public sentiment was aroused and a majority of the people was found to be with the Democratic party. Under President HAYES the policy of the Republicans was abandoned, not from choice, but from necessity, and the good results which have followed are the work of the Democratic party.

THE *Tribune* has a column of lamentation over the decrease of population in New England. And the New England States are all Radical States, and the New England people have been turning up their noses at the Democratic States of the South as going to the dogs because of their Democracy. The new census will uncover a multitude of shams.

BUNCOMBE'S NOMINEES.

The county of Buncombe will be ably represented in the next General Assembly. It was well represented in the last, and it has improved on doing well by doing better. THEODORE F. DAVIDSON comes back to the Senate to look after the interests not only of the fortieth district, but of the whole half hundred districts that make up the State. Senator DAVIDSON is in the midst of the third decade of a life that, should it end now, has been useful to his fellows and an honor to his name. But the people of North Carolina have a good deal of work for him to do. They have learned his worth, they like him, and they are going to trust him. Whether as a volunteer soldier in the first company organized west of the Blue Ridge, as the efficient and gallant aide-de-camp of General R. B. VANCE, the soldier turned student when war ceased to be flagrant, the prosecuting officer of the State, the director of his party's politics as the leader of his county and Congressional District, or the painstaking, efficient, clear-headed Senator from his Senatorial District, he has held the confidence of his people and has shown that they trusted him with cause. He is popular here at the Capital and his nomination is gratifying to the people from all the great sections of the State.

MELVIN E. CARTER will begin his third term of official public life when he enters the halls of the House of Representatives in January next. Few men have had more to do in shaping the legislation of the last four years than Capt. CARTER. He came to the General Assembly with a ripe knowledge of public affairs, when the Democratic party entered into full possession of the State government. He at once turned his attention to the highest plane of legislation, and his big brain and obstinate self-poise soon made him a leader amongst the leaders. He was a staunch friend of the settlement of the State debt on its present basis, the wisdom of which he can appreciate who looks across the line at our brethren in Virginia. He was the earnest advocate of all statutes that promised real internal improvement, and the staunch friend of the Western Road, which he felt was to unite his people to the great business tide that he saw was coming to sweep over the plains of the East and the West. The next House of Representatives promises to be able, even brilliant, if the names we have heard pronounced for are allowed to go in the rolls; but he is ever so strong, MELVIN CARTER will not only hold his honors, but will gather new ones.

W. ELBERT WEAVER comes to occupy the seat of that iron-clad reformer, Captain NATT ATKINSON. The fact that he served with distinction in the war, is a lawyer and a farmer, leads the quiet life of a country gentleman in the small town that bears his name, and is loved by his neighbors and has "bought golden opinions" from all sorts of people by his amiable life, point him out as just the man the people of Buncombe need and will send to the State Capital to represent them. What reforms he promises will be needed and will be made so manifest that they will be effected. If he gains the name of reformer it will be given him by his grateful constituents and not be a self-imposed title of dignity.

FRANKLIN'S REPRESENTATIVE.

We are glad that the Franklin democrats have re-nominated Capt. C. M. COOKE for the House of Representatives, because it is a graceful recognition of the valuable service he has already rendered in that capacity, because his experience enables him to render yet more valuable service in the future, and because his nomination makes a very close county centine to send a democratic representative.

Captain COOKE, although quite a young man, was one of the first among the leaders of the last House. At its regular session he was an earnest advocate of the bill for settling the debt of the State, and at the called session of last Spring he won high praise by his arguments in favor of the sale of the Western North Carolina Railroad both before the Committee and in the House. His other public service has been as a member of the Senate of 1874, and as Solicitor of the 6th Circuit from February, 1877, to August, 1878. He was in the army during the whole war, and at its close was acting as Adjutant of the 55th Regiment. He was severely wounded in one of the last battles of the war, and was captured when Richmond fell.

Capt. COOKE is an able lawyer, a clear, logical and forcible speaker, and is and deserves to be one of the most popular men in the State.

WE HAVE no idea of discussing the "balance of trade" theory, but one cannot help laughing at the absurdities in which it involves those who accept it as an unfailing sign of increasing national prosperity. Here, now, is the New York *Tribune*, telling its people how rich Radicalism has made the country, and citing as evidence the big "balance of trade" in our favor. We have no doubt that Radicalism is entitled to much of the credit for the big balance, for when its rascalities culminated in the great break-down of 1873, people had no money left to buy anything with, and importation ceased.

But if making a balance in our favor made us rich and Radicalism made the balance, it seems to us that a speedy end must be put to Radicalism or we will be broke once more, for the balance is rapidly disappearing. The "balance of trade" in our favor, June 30, 1879, was \$264,662,000; June 30, 1880, it was but \$167,909,000; nearly one hundred millions gone in a single year. If the *Tribune's* theories are correct, two more years of Radical rule will once more ruin the country.

WE VERY MUCH FEAR that they wasted their time in looking after money; the twelve or fourteen executive committee-men who have editorial charge of the *Signal*, we mean. They have been to New York and chatted it all over with Mr. GARFIELD and the men who tote the bag, and the outcome does not promise much income. The *Tribune's* notice of them is as mean as garb, or GARFIELD either for that matter. "The North Carolina Republicans," it says, "who appeared before the National Executive Committee yesterday are probably right in saying that with proper effort the State can be carried for GARFIELD; but can it be counted for him? That is the important question. The election machinery in all the Southern States is in the hands of the Democrats, who will stick at nothing to carry out their share of the bargain with the Northern wing of their party and return the electoral vote of the South solid for HANCOCK."

THE JUSTICES of the Supreme Court filed opinions in thirteen cases yesterday, and digests of them will be found on the fourth page of THE NEWS this morning. The case of State vs. HAM is specially worthy of attention as it decides a question of appeals from Inferior Courts of very considerable importance, but a question be it said on which we could never see any room for doubt.

THE FULL RETURNS of the North Carolina census of 1880 are printed in THE NEWS this morning. The increase is very gratifying—339,177, or 33 1/2 per cent.

Rotation in Public Office.

[Correspondence of THE RALEIGH NEWS.] EDITOR NEWS:—I rejoice to learn that the Hon. Robert F. Armfield has again been nominated in the Statesville District as the Democratic candidate for Congress in that District. Prior to 1835, when our State Constitution was first amended, and the election of Governor was taken from the Legislature and given to the people, Lewis Williams, Augustine Shepperd, McKay and others were elected continuously for twenty years, and the first named for a still longer period, if my memory serves me aright. In our Legislature, in many of the counties, the respective counties were represented for ten, fifteen, twenty, and more years, by the same persons in one or the other branches of the Legislature. None of these men grew rich, or left Congress or the Legislature with smirched characters. Then, too, we had prudent, economical and stable legislation. Both the journals and statute books will show that there was a law repealed or amended, and when the laws were codified, this code lasted from twenty to twenty-five years. But since suffrage to all, and that without limit or qualifications, and every elector has been made eligible to any and all offices and positions in the country, the heresy of demanding continual rotation in office has become so rampant that scarcely is any one allowed to remain in public service long enough to familiarize himself with the simple duties required of him. As evidence of this fact, scarcely a Legislature convenes of late years that six tenths of the members are not comparatively new members, and many of them quite young men at that. Not only so, but let what may be done or proposed in the Legislature, long before that body adjourns the legion of hungry aspirants for legislative honors simultaneously commence raising a howl against the ignorant, imbecile field hands in the Legislature, at public places, and not infrequently in the columns of the newspapers, and some of them, I am sorry to say, are not patent outsiders. I have been a close observer of the course of legislation of the State for the last thirty years and more, and I have often seen the great evils resulting from the continual rotation and change in the members sent to Congress and our Legislature. But I see no way while party spirit is tolerated to override everything like common sense and prudence, to bring about a reform in this direction, unless it is to have primary elections to nominate candidates by ballot. It is an old saw that the "hair of the hound is a cure for his bite."

General Fremont is a shrewd politician. He spoke to a meeting of a Republican Club in this city on Wednesday night, advising that the Presidential canvass should be conducted upon principles only, and without reference to the personal characters of the candidates, declaring that "they are both good men." Not agreed, General; your admission as to General Hancock is only just, and would not have been made if you could have avoided it with decency; but it will not do to claim that Garfield is a "good man," or a fit man to hold office, and especially the highest office in the country, whilst smirched with the Credit Mobilier and De Golyer frauds. The ingenuity of rogues in this city is without limit. Exhausting one species of swindle they readily find another to serve their purpose. The following is the latest, and about the smallest: "A large man calling himself 'Mr. Jacob' cheated a small boy named Abraham Stohr out of 20 cents and a coat yesterday by exacting that sum and the coat as security for the return of the boy from an errand after non-existent valuables to a wrong address in Chatham street."

"John Doe," who has so often figured in suits in this country, "John Doe versus Richard Roe," has turned up bodily near Yorkers in this State, this time as defendant. He has been committed to jail on a charge of running an illicit distillery. It is a sensible man who keeps the Stockton Hotel at Cape May. A lady guest sent him a note as follows: "Please send to room No. 800 for my dear little Jupiter one tenderloin steak very rarely broiled, a cold chicken wing, and a pint of new milk." Whereupon he put up a notice in the office, "Guests accompanied

by dogs will be charged \$10 per week extra."

On Staten Island the women vote along with the men at school district meetings. On a late occasion a lady's "no" just after her husband's "yes" caused some amusement; it was increased by the husband publicly complimenting his wife on her spirit. The *Nation*, that literary weekly of this city which is decidedly Republican in politics, pays a high compliment to Gen. Hancock's letter of acceptance. After stating its points, it thus closes:—"The best summing up of the letter we can make lies in saying that no one but a scoundrel or a person of defective understanding would dispute a single proposition contained in it."

NEW YORK CORRESPONDENCE.

[Correspondence of THE RALEIGH NEWS.] NEW YORK, Aug. 7, 1880.

I am delighted with the discussion between the candidates at Kenansville, as reported so fully by your associate, Col. Polk, and hope they will canvass the State thoroughly, for nothing could be better calculated to increase the Democratic majority. I had been heretofore struck with the clearness and straightforwardness of the Governor's written documents, but he shows that he is as powerful a speaker as he is a writer; it is, as you say, "the highest order of eloquence." Instead, however, of saying that he had "set a trap" for his opponent, he might have called it a "dead fall," a bird-catching instrument that I remember in my boyish days, under which the unwary bird never fluttered, and that seems to have been the case with the Judge. It was managed by the Governor with a coolness and skill that would have done no discredit to Gov. Morehead, who was one of the most accomplished stump-speakers that I ever heard. You doubtless remember, boy as you were, the scene at the Town Hall in Fayetteville, where he allowed his opponent to rant for his hour about the banks, and his (Morehead's) assumed indebtedness to those "manufacturers of rogues and swindlers," as he called them, that "the debtor was slave to the creditor," &c., &c.; and how at the conclusion of this trade he wanted to retire, as "he was not well and had to ride five miles to his country residence," how the Governor by a few skillful questions induced him to take his seat and bear with what fortitude he could the dreadful avalanche poured upon his devoted head. We friends of the Governor were as much surprised as his opponent could have been when he declared that he did not owe a dollar to any bank, for we knew that he was engaged in all sorts of enterprises, and had no idea that he could have managed them all, and successfully too, without the aid of banks. He owned a cotton factory, a gold mine, a blacksmith shop, a tin shop, a farm, a general store, and I don't know how many other mechanical and industrial establishments, all helping to develop and improve his country, and besides these he had an extensive legal practice; but nobody ever heard of one of these multiplied occupations proving a failure, for he gave his personal attention to all of them, and was never mistaken, so I heard, in the capacity and integrity of any one whom he put at the head, under himself, of one of his many enterprises. And when he entered upon a political life, who ever excelled him? And who but he could have built the North Carolina Railroad at that time? Truly he was a great man—a practically great man, and, without at all knowing Gov. Jarvis, for I never have seen him, I think he has leading characteristics of his great predecessor. Long may the State retain in its service one so capable and so devoted to its interests!

It is said that the Radicals in North Carolina applied to the gathering of leaders in this city on Thursday for fifty thousand dollars towards carrying on their campaign. I hope they may get it, for it will help some of them and won't hurt the Democrats. It reminds me of the story told of a burly old sailor who allowed his little wife to beat him with the broom-stick, for, said he, "it amuses her and doesn't hurt me." But won't there be some pickings if the money goes there!

Mr. and Mrs. C. M. McLeod, of Asheville, were in the city on Thursday, on their way home. Mr. J. T. Everett, of Laurinburg, arrived yesterday, and is the guest of his brother on Staten Island.

The fuss made in this city over any criminal sentenced to be hanged is disgusting. The young Italian Balbo, who brutally murdered his young wife, for which he underwent merited punishment yesterday, was visited whilst in prison by all sorts of people, men and women, and reporters for the papers printed particular accounts of his sayings and doings, what he ate and drank and wore; and yesterday 20,000 people went to look at his dead body. Fortunately executions here are in a measure private, or it can hardly be imagined to what lengths sympathizers in crime might be tempted to go. His execution, and that of Cox, two within a month, ought to have some effect in staying the hands of murderers, if anything can.

One of the "Statutes of the Streets" in this city in 1598, nearly three centuries ago, would have done no discredit to the "Blue Law Code" of Connecticut. It was as follows: "No man shall whistle after the hour of nyne of the clock in the night," or "keep any rule whereby any such sudden outcry be made in the still of the night, as making an affray or beating his wife or servant." As Gen. Grant remarked about the inscriptions on the old tomb-stones in Westminster Abbey: "People didn't seem to know how to spell in those days."

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THE FARMER'S COLUMN.

Under the head of NORTH CAROLINA INDUSTRIES we design giving adequate space for presenting regularly to our readers such information as we may be able and as will interest them, relating to all the industrial interests of the State. To this end we cordially invite our friends throughout the State to write us on all matters pertaining to the farming, manufacturing and mining interests of their respective localities.

Give us your experiments in farming and their results.

Inform us of any new enterprises inaugurated in your community.

Give us items relating to the crops and the general condition of your people.

To all questions relating to our farming economy and other industrial matters, we will endeavor to give correct answers. Send in your questions.

TURNIPS.

The value of root crops is not properly appreciated by the average Southern farmer. Especially is this true of turnips. In fact this crop is neglected too much throughout this whole country, as the yield per acre in the several States, compared with the yield per acre in England, will show.

Twenty-five to thirty-five tons per acre is no uncommon yield in England, while the half of that amount is rarely reached in our country. In our climate the turnip can be kept as well for winter use as the potato, and if the ground be properly prepared and fertilized we can produce as much to the acre, and as cheaply, as in any country. In some of the Northern States it is estimated that the cost of production is from two and a half cents to four cents per bushel.

Prepare the ground well. Pulverize deep and thoroughly—harrow it neatly. If the seed are to be sown broadcast, mix them thoroughly with wheat bran, dry sand or dry ashes, and to secure uniformity in the stand it is better to sow half one way and the remainder across the direction of the first; brush or rake or harrow them in.

The ground should be manured and plowed well, some days or weeks before sowing. Twenty-five loads stable manure and 100 pounds of phosphate—or fifty bushels cotton seed and the same amount of phosphate per acre will be found to give vigorous growth to the plant and a good yield.

Wood ashes, sheep, goat and cattle manure and scrapings from old smoke houses are also excellent for turnips.

It has been a question of some interest to our people, as to the cost per head per annum, of keeping sheep. In reply to this question, made by the Department of Agriculture in the spring of 1878, the estimate in about sixty counties of the State averaged about 51 cents per head. With the attention and care now bestowed on sheep in the State we are satisfied the estimate was too high. In our climate we are not compelled to feed sheep more than sixty to seventy-five days throughout the year. By raising turnips, which can be done at a cost not to exceed four cents per bushel, and hay which should not cost exceeding fifteen cents per hundred pounds, and with cotton seed at 10 to 12 1/2 cents per bushel, our sheep should be kept well through winter at a cost of less than half a cent per day per head. Suppose some of our sheep-growers try their skill on a turnip crop, and give us the facts and figures on this subject. It is a matter of great importance to our people.

SAVE HAY.

The rains may possibly ruin much corn fodder, but on our soils it will as surely produce more hay. There is scarcely a farm in the State that cannot produce sufficient native hay—rich and nutritious—to supply its demands, and when we know it can be done so cheaply there is no excuse founded in correct ideas of proper farm management that will justify the purchase of Northern hay. Save your hay—it is the cheapest product on your farm and one that is indispensable. Cure it well, but do not let it lie exposed to dew and sunshine until it turns black or is bleached. One day of good sunshine is sufficient. Take it to the barn, and if you have doubts as to its being sufficiently cured, sprinkle salt through it as you pack it away.

JUTE.

Will some of our Eastern friends, to whom were sent Jute seed last spring by the Department of Agriculture, send to THE NEWS some notes on the prospects and their views as to its adaptability, &c. It is our firm belief that Jute will enter largely into the diversifying of our crops, which in the progress of agriculture must be inevitable, manufacturers are ready (and are only waiting for us to demonstrate that we can produce it) to come and establish factories in our midst. Nearly all the Jute we consume in bagging, bags and rope, is imported from India, first passing through the hands of British manufacturers. We should save this immense sum which we annually pay to foreign countries as a tribute to their enterprise; North Carolina should produce and manufacture all the Jute to meet her demands. We hope to prove by experiments now being made by about fifty of our farmers in about twenty-five counties, that it can be made a profitable crop in our State.

CORN FODDER.

should be well cured, and then housed if at all practicable. Every farmer should have plenty of shelter under which to pack his fodder, hay, &c. The habit of stacking fodder in the field is a wasteful and extravagant one. It causes loss in fodder and loss in time and labor. It is generally saved at a time when he has little use for his teams, and with one hand to drive the fodder could be more easily taken to the barn at the time of gathering than at any other season of the year, and can be done with much less waste. If not prepared for it, go to work at once, and save the labor and time and fodder that you will surely otherwise throw away.

PROTECT YOUR SHEEP.

Keep your sheep free from ticks by giving them powdered sulphur in their salt, once or twice a week. The proper proportion is one part sulphur to seven parts salt. It is also equally efficacious for cattle. This is also the season when the fly or moth that lays the egg in the nostrils of sheep, from which is produced the worm that is so destructive. Either catch the sheep and smear pine tar on the nose, or smear it on the bottom of the sheep trough, so that the nose will come in contact with it while taking salt.

WANT TO KNOW.

Upon what principle of economy a man can purchase a good field thrasher, a wheel drill, reaper, or plantation engine, and allow them to stay out—exposed to the weather?

We have noticed this, on several farms in our travels recently, and were puzzled to see economy in such practice. L. L. P.

North Carolina Census.

THE THIRD DISTRICT.

[Reported for THE RALEIGH NEWS.] Annexed are the census returns for the counties of the Third (Mr. Stanford's) Supervisor's District, and the returns for the same counties in 1870. The present population is 374,317 against 273,157 in 1870; an increase of 101,160, or about 40 per cent.

Anson,	1880.	1870.
Bladen,	18,018	12,428
Brunswick,	16,154	12,831
Cabarrus,	9,407	7,734
Catawba,	14,994	11,551
Columbus,	14,967	10,981
Cumberland,	14,450	10,542
Duplin,	23,850	17,603
Gaston,	14,292	10,542
Lincoln,	18,550	12,802
Harnett,	10,215	8,471
Onslow,	9,730	8,856
Mecklenburg,	42,977	32,429
Montgomery,	11,522	7,487
Moore,	16,947	12,747
New Hanover,	21,487	17,275
Pender,	11,744	9,000
Richmond,	18,230	14,248
Robeson,	23,942	18,628
Sampson,	23,942	18,628
Stanly,	10,464	8,003
Union,	18,067	12,217
Total,	374,317	273,157

This District completes our returns as follows:

1st District,	1880.	1870.
2d "	228,561	176,400
3d "	548,062	423,229
4th "	374,317	273,157
Total,	2,640,988	1,976,196
Increase,	339,177	

That the figures may be in convenient shape for reference, we also publish the returns from the whole State by counties for both 1880 and 1870:

Alamance,	1880.	1870.
Alexander,	14,620	11,871
Alleghany,	8,363	6,880
Ashe,	5,265	3,691
Anson,	14,449	10,981
Beaufort,	18,018	12,428
Bertie,	17,512	13,011
Buncombe,	16,416	12,550
Burke,	21,953	15,412
Bladen,	12,829	9,777
Brunswick,	16,154	12,831
Camden,	9,407	7,734
Carteret,	6,285	5,300
Caldwell,	9,807	9,000
Caswell,	10,302	8,471
Chatham,	17,802	16,088
Chowan,	23,568	19,572
Cherokee,	7,904	6,572
Craven,	8,190	6,880
Currituck,	19,710	20,510
Cabarrus,	6,482	5,300
Catawba,	14,994	11,551
Columbus,	14,967	10,981
Cumberland,	14,450	10,542
Dare,	23,850	17,603
Davidson,	3,317	2,400
Davis,	16,598	12,802

THE DAILY NEWS.

RALEIGH, N. C.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 10, 1880.

To Our City Subscribers.

Mr. T. L. BEACHAM has been placed in charge of the subscription list and delivery of the papers in Raleigh, and will attend to can-
cass and collecting for the same. Every
subscriber will have the paper delivered before
each morning.

The Weather Yesterday.

Taken from W. H. & R. S. Tucker's regis-
tered thermometer, Monday, August 9, 1880:
6 o'clock, a. m., 73 3 o'clock, p. m., 82
12 o'clock, m., 78 6 o'clock, p. m., 81
The weather was clear and pleasant.

The Weather To-Day.

WASHINGTON, D. C., August 9.—The in-
dicator for the South Atlantic States are as fol-
lows: Clear or partly cloudy weather, south-
west winds, stationary temperature
and nearly stationary barometer.

Index to New Advertisements.

Raleigh Locomotive Club—Race.
Cotton and Hay Presses.
S. P. Battle, L. L. D., President—University
of North Carolina.

JOHN AND COUNTY NOTES.—
Revenue receipts, \$600.49.
Let us have a milk inspector.
Yesterday was an uncomfortably sultry
day.

Still we hear of damage and loss from
high water.
There will be a meeting of the Rescue
Fire Company to-night.
Rev. N. H. D. Wilson, presiding elder
of Raleigh District, is in the city.

Nothing of interest to be gleaned from
the several Magistrate's courts yesterday.
Hickman Lodge, I. O. G. T., meets at
their hall to-night. All are requested to
attend.

Governor Jarvis and Judge Buxton
spoke at Smithfield, Johnston county, to-
morrow.

A walking match will take place during
the next State Fair, open to any resident
of the State.

Several cart loads of fish were removed
from Fayetteville street yesterday. There
were thirty-eight loads of water-
melons backed up at the market house at
noon yesterday.

The remains of the late Mrs. Harriet B.
Baldwin were buried from the Presbyterian
church Sunday evening.

Dr. V. E. Turner has gone to New York
to attend the National Dental Convention
and will be absent a week.

The Hancock, Jarvis and Cox Club
meets at the Mayor's office to-morrow night.
Members bear this in mind.

Several prominent Masons from this
State will be in attendance at the meeting
of Knight Templars at Chicago.

Ally horse, the most stubborn one
ever saw, created much amusement on
Wilmington street last evening.

Mr. C. Royster was registered at
the Hotel Splendide in Paris last Thurs-
day, says the New York Herald.

Billy Carter is preparing for a forty
days' fast. He is only waiting to reduce
himself in flesh when he will begin.

Dogs without badges indicating that the
dog tax has been paid are being impounded.
Look out for the dog catcher.

Let the township organizations be per-
fected immediately. Do not allow Wake
county to be the last to be prepared for the
battle.

The lively appearance of front street
yesterday was occasioned by the opening
of the August term of Wake Superior
Court.

An unruly set of colored boys conduct
themselves disgracefully every Sunday
evening in the locality of the Old Fair
ground.

Toney Uzzell, of Johnston county, made
his appearance on our streets yesterday;
likewise Mr. James Higgs, former clerk at
A. Crook's.

It never rains but it pours. Old man
John Robinson and the Great Eastern
Circus are heading this way. Both have
written here.

Judge Fowle presented W. J. Peole,
Esq., to the Superior Court and he was
duly sworn in to practice law in the courts
of this State.

One case of assault and battery, two
Saturday night and three Sunday drunks
occupied the attention of the Mayor yester-
day morning.

Why do not the new County Executive
Committees send in their names to the
State Central Committee? Gentlemen, at-
tend to this at once.

An informal meeting of the druggists at-
tending the State Pharmaceutical Associa-
tion will be held at the Mayor's office at 8
o'clock to-night.

But shooting is the prevailing evening
sport this season of the year. Quite a num-
ber of our young men were engaged in
that sport last evening.

Manteo Lodge, I. O. O. F., will hold
their regular weekly meeting, over Cit-
izens' National Bank, to-night. Every
member is solicited to be on hand.

Raleigh Light Infantry will meet in
their armory for transaction of business
and drill this evening at 8 o'clock. Every
member will be in his appearance.

The Carolina Rifle Club has been chal-
lenged by the Fayetteville Club. The
challenge has been accepted and the match
will be shot on the 1st of September.

The pathway of a new comet has been
discovered by an eminent French astron-
omer, which will make its appearance about
1881. Get your glasses ready, ye observ-
ing ones.

Calabrese has been playing the mischief
with crops along his banks. Mr. Jesse
Taylor loses heavily, both of cotton and
corn, and others have their low land crop
under water.

Capt. B. P. Williamson had on our
table some magnificent specimens of the
"Chinese Cling" peach, raised on his plan-
tation; one of them we enjoyed eating
measured 9 1/2 inches in circumference.

The funeral of the late George Horton
was preached at Person Street Methodist
Church Sunday evening. A very large
concourse of friends followed the remains

to the grave. Messrs. Geo. Poe, Theo.
Dobbin, Telfair Hall, Henry Thomas,
Thomas Partin, W. B. Daniel, Mr. Wor-
thing and Mr. Shaw, clerks at W. H. &
R. S. Tucker's were pall bearers.

About twenty-five members of the Good
Templars of this city, delegates and visit-
ors to the Grand Lodge of that order, left
for Graham last night. The Grand Lodge
opens there at 10 o'clock, a. m., to-day.

A hotly contested pugilistic encounter
took place on Fayetteville street near Davie
on Sunday night. We could not learn
the names although it is reported as having
been hotly contested, both parties being
true gits.

Samuel J. Fall, general agent of Emigra-
tion for the State of North Carolina, in
Great Britain, Wellington, England,
would be glad to hear from any one in the
State who would be willing to let land on
shares, finding house, implements, etc.
He has a number of respectable, working
farmers willing to come, but without cap-
ital. Also mechanics, brickmakers and
others. Address him as above; give full
particulars, terms offered, etc.

DIED.—The youngest child of Mr.
Charles E. Johnson died yesterday morn-
ing.

MORE BRIDGES GONE.—Parties from
the vicinity report the bridges at Mill-
burnie and Falls of Neuse all right but
Powell's and Rogers' bridges are gone.
This is four of the bridges across Neuse
river which have been swept away by the
late freshet.

DIED.—Samuel Rowland, a well known
citizen of this county, died at his residence
about two miles from this city, on the
Rock Quarry road, yesterday morning at
1 o'clock. His funeral will take place
from his late residence this morning at 10
o'clock.

HORSE DROWNED.—Mr. Mason, mail
carrier from Merry Oaks to Bradley's
Store, in Harnett county, had his horse
drowned last Saturday afternoon in a swollen
creek. His horse and sulky were both
lost, but grabbing his mail bag Mr. Mason
swam ashore.

WORK TO BE DONE.—The four bridges
washed away should be built immediately.
Fully one-third of the people of Wake
county live beyond Neuse river and a good
trade in cotton comes to this market from
the counties of Johnston, Nash and Frank-
lin over the bridges which are gone. The
bridges should be rebuilt without delay
and the Board of Magistrates should meet
and make such arrangements as will
speedily repair all damages. Gentlemen,
look into this matter.

SINGULAR ACCIDENT.—A rather pecu-
liar accident occurred on the North
Carolina Railroad yesterday morning. As
the train was coming up from Goldsboro,
a grey horse on the side of the road be-
came very much frightened, and in trying
to break away from his driver fell down a
steep embankment into the ditch on the
side of the track. The cart to which he
was hitched fell on top of him, and as
it supposed his back was broken, as when
last seen he was throwing his head about
evidently in great pain, while no motion
was discernible in his hinder quarters.

UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA.
—This institution was organized five years
ago, under its present management, and
since then it has grown steadily in effi-
ciency and popularity. Thoroughly equip-
ped with teachers, apparatus and buildings,
and maintaining a high standard of schol-
arship and discipline, it offers facilities for
education of the very first order at the
lowest rates. Those who leave North
Carolina to be educated abroad at extra
expense, waste money and lose opportunity
not to be had elsewhere. See ad.

HANCOCK PLATES.—We were shown
a very handsome set of gilt edge dinner
plates yesterday, upon each of which was
a picture of General Hancock. We would
suggest that a portion of the campaign
fund be expended on these plates, one to
be presented to every doubtful Democratic
voter, provided he will pledge himself to
eat dinner from the same till after election
day. No patriotic citizen could eat his
dinner, looking at the handsome features
of the Democratic nominee for President,
without going right to the polls and cast-
ing a vote for his election.

TOWNSHIP CONVENTIONS CALLED.—
In accordance with the plan of organization
of the Democratic party, adopted by the
Central Executive Committee of the State,
a meeting of the Democratic party in your
township is hereby called, to take place on
the 4th day of September, 1880, for the
purpose of organizing, and also for the
purpose of appointing delegates to the
County Convention, which will meet in the
city of Raleigh, on the 18th day of Sep-
tember, 1880, to nominate candidates for
the various county offices, the Legisla-
ture, &c.

JOS. A. HAYWOOD,
Ch'm'n Dem. Ex. Com. of Wake Co.

FROM THE STATE HOUSE.—We visited
the capitol yesterday in great hopes.
From the Treasury Department we learned
that drummer's licenses had been issued
to T. J. Magruder & Co., of Baltimore,
and Tarrant & Co., New York.

Nothing doing in the Executive depart-
ment, the Private Secretary told us.

In the Auditor's department the usual
routine business was being transacted.

Nothing of interest from the Secretary
of State's office.

The Supreme Court was busy all day.
A report of the proceedings elsewhere.

Sherwood Haywood, State Librarian,
having recovered from his late sickness,
was at his post, looking much the worse
from a tussle with bilious fever.

THE RACES.—The races which have
been advertised will certainly come off
this afternoon. All the horses are
in good trim and training, and each
match will be hotly contested. The horses
from Goldsboro arrived last night, and a
day of enjoyment to lovers of fast horses
may be looked for. All and everything
which can be done to make it pleasant
for all who may attend. Nothing but
in clement weather will prevent the races,
two trotting matches and a running match,
this evening. Let there be a rousing
turn out on the occasion. Harry Clay is
still suffering with a leg, but the race be-
tween Almont and Blue Wing will be
good enough without him.

SUPREME COURT.—Court opened yester-
day morning at 10 o'clock. All the
Justices were present.

The consideration of appeals from the
9th Judicial District was resumed, and
causes were disposed of as follows:—

McWilliam Young vs. J. O. Griffith et
als., from Madison; argued by W. H.
Malone for the plaintiff; no counsel for
the defendants.

J. A. Mabry vs. R. M. Henry et als.,
from Buncombe; *advocari* taken at last
term; court took the papers.

W. W. Fleming et als. vs. G. M. Rob-
erts et als., from Buncombe; *advocari*
taken at last term; court took the papers.

J. Scott et als. vs. T. Elkins et als.,
from Buncombe; *advocari* taken at last
term; court took the papers.

E. Ammons et als. vs. A. Ammons et
als., from Macon; called and set for hear-
ing at the end of the district.

State vs. G. W. McMillan, from Hender-
son; argued by Attorney-General Kenan
for the State; no counsel for the defend-
ant.

State vs. D. F. Barnett, from Hender-
son; argued by Attorney-General Kenan
for the State; no counsel for the defend-
ant.

A. H. Tabor vs. H. C. Ward et als.,
from Henderson; argued by J. J. Osborne
(by brief) and W. W. Fuller for the
plaintiff; no counsel for the defendant.

D. G. Price vs. J. C. Cox, from Hender-
son; argued by W. W. Jones (by
brief) and Armistead Jones for the plain-
tiff, and Shipp & Bailey for the defendant.

Court adjourned until 10 o'clock this
(Tuesday) morning, when the consideration
of appeals from the ninth district will
be resumed.

THE VOTE IN WAKE COUNTY CON-
VENTIONS.—By the plan of organization
adopted by the Democratic State Central
Committee, Wake County Democratic
Nominating Convention will be entitled to
169 votes, distributed as follows, on a basis
of one vote for each twenty-five Democratic
voters, and one for each additional fifteen
Democratic voters:

Barton's Creek township, 7 votes.	
Buckhorn " 4 "	
Cary " 7 "	
Cedar Fork " 8 "	
House's Creek " 7 "	
Little River " 6 "	
Mark's Creek " 5 "	
Middle Creek " 9 "	
Neuse River " 4 "	
New Light " 5 "	
Oak Grove " 10 "	
Panther Branch " 6 "	
Raleigh " 43 "	
St. Mary's " 12 "	
St. Matthew's " 6 "	
Swift Creek " 7 "	
Wake Forest " 12 "	
White Oak " 9 "	
Total, 169	

Necessary to a nomination, 85 votes.

The new plan of organization of the Re-
publican party provides for three votes from
each election precinct, and three being 24
precincts in Wake county the vote in the
Republican County Convention will be
72, requiring 37 to a choice.

AMERICAN HORSES IN ENGLAND.—
The American two year olds are doing re-
markably well in England, and if they go
into their three year form improved, some
of the classic events of the year ought to
be at their mercy.

Iroquois has won four times, and two of
the races were great ones. Paw Paw, the
sister of Parole, has won only once, but
she has been second to Tristan, the best
English colt of the year, and to Angelina.

The New York Sportsman, edited by that
clever gentleman and thorough horseman,
C. J. Foster, who looks and talks York-
shire all over says, "the colts which have
appeared in England so far, are not better
than Iroquois, but it is possible that some
of the best are still in reserve. Angelina
and Bal Gal, and perhaps Meteor, are the
only fillies as good as Paw Paw."

It is noticeable that Iroquois has never shown
first at the end of three-quarters of a mile,
which was the distance Paw Paw won at,
but from his breeding he ought to be a
stayer, and as in one of his races at the
distance he was beaten by a filly who is
talked of in the same breath with Wheel
of Fortune, and the other in which he ran
second was his second race, in both of
which he carried extra weight on that day,
and the first he won. Another year may
put plenty of length in him.

WAKE SUPERIOR COURT.—Judge
Graves opened the August term of Wake
Superior Court promptly at 10 o'clock
yesterday morning. The following per-
sons compose the Grand Jury: J. M.
Fleming, foreman; W. H. Nipper, Geo.
Fleming, G. W. Harrington, G. W.
Woodall, Holloway Olive, W. E. Ashley,
Geo. Olive, Yancey Marcome, E. R. Pace,
Henry Biggs, A. Ligon, W. C. Scott,
A. D. Fleming, C. N. King, C. B. Crow,
John E. Stephens and J. J. Banks. The
Judge's charge to the jury was plain and
pointed; he made them fully understand
their every duty.

Several cases on the criminal docket
were disposed of by motions, and continued
till January term.

The case of State vs. Warren Sanders;
larceny, was tried by jury. Verdict
guilty. Judgment not passed.

Court adjourned till 10 o'clock this
morning.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.—Among our
new advertisements to-day will be found
that of the races, which will take place
at the Raleigh Fair Grounds this eve-
ning.

The 171st session of the University of
North Carolina begins on the 26th day
of August, 1880, and ends June 2d,
1881. Read the advertisement.

George Allen & Co., of Newbern, N.
C., present to the farmers of this State
the advantages of purchasing agricultural
implements from them. Particular atten-
tion is invited to their wrought iron Cotton
and Hay Press.

The Weekly Mining News, published
in New York City, has a card in another
column, which our readers are requested
to read.

THE SHOW BILLS.—To-day the big
posters will appear, and the public will be
informed, in all the colors of the rainbow,
in letters affixed with every possible vari-
ation of spiral deformation, how gymnasts,
acrobats and rope-walkers will distort them-
selves; displaying to the small boys birds

of Paradise, monkeys, bears, lions, tigers,
and the big elephant, all to be seen for one
price of admission, beneath the mammoth
pavilion which will be erected on the City
Park lot. While the youth are jubilant
over the prospect of the circus, for our-
selves, we know that when the hoop, com-
posed of jets of gas, is let down, the cur-
tain drawn up, the saw-dust shaken with
mathematical precision in a complete
circle, we feel as much enlivened as the
youngest child present, and actually join
in the hearty laugh which responds to the
clown's shrill cry of "Here we are, sir,
just for old acquaintance sake," as he fol-
lows the ring master with his long whip
around the ring.

CENSUS NOTES.—The Supervisor of
the Census for this District closed his
labors last Saturday, and the returns
have been sent on to Washington.
The returns filled thirteen boxes weigh-
ing, with their contents, 150 pounds
each, and were sent as registered
mail matter. The oldest inhabitant, ac-
cording to the census reports, lives in Hal-
ifax township of Halifax county. Her
name is Nancy Daniel, and she is 125
years old. The record is silent as to how
much wood she can chop in a day, how
fine print she can read without glasses, and
how many and what "fathers of the country"
she "nussed."

WHO IS HE?—The Tribune prints as
one of the representatives of North Caro-
lina Radicalism at the recent conference
in New York the name of Isaac Y.
Youngs.

What North Carolinians are doing.

GLEANINGS FROM STATE EXCHANGES.

R. R. McCall, Esq., for fifteen years
past the excellent Sheriff of Caldwell
county, died near Lenoir on July 29.

In Cabarrus the Sun says that the low-
lands are a sea of water. Trade is cut off,
fences washed off, and cornfields washed
out.

The Lincolnton Progress says that Mr.
Robert P. Reinhardt, of Catawba county,
this year raised 1,800 bushels of good
wheat and 600 bushels of oats. To every
acre sown to oats he averaged 37 1/2 bushels.

The Shelby Aurora says the census
gives Cleveland county 16,456 people.
In 1870 it had 12,696. In 1870 there
were 1,261 farmers; now there are 2,354.
Rutherford county had 1,147, and now
has 2,300.

The Greensboro Patriot says that the
New Garden Fair was attended by
200 people, that the exhibition was small,
but its quality superb. Speeches were
made by Col. Staples, Gen. Seales, Judge
Dick and Mr. Ragdale.

The Concord Sun says that the newly-
elected county commissioners of Cabarrus
are Messrs. J. L. Stafford, R. W. Allison,
H. A. Blackwelder, George Ritchie and
Martin Post. The county tax is 34 1/2 cents
on property and \$1.03 on polls.

The Burke Blade says that "the dried
blackberry crop of this county is getting to
be an article of considerable commerce and
the crop of the present year was the largest
ever known, and thousands of pounds are
being bought by our merchants. We learn
that one young lady in Lower Creek town-
ship picked, dried and sold with her own
hands \$14 worth, and milked several cows
and cooked for a large family besides."

There is a big fresh in the Cape Fear.
The Wilmington Review says that the rise
up to Saturday afternoon was 32 feet and
going on at two feet an hour. Capt. Gar-
rard, of the steamer D. Murchison, re-
ports that the magnificent crops of corn on
the river low lands will all be lost, as the
water was over the top of the corn yester-
day. At least one hundred thousand
bushels of corn are now under water and
will prove an entire loss.

STATE POLITICAL NOTES.—
The Charlotte Observer says that Mr.
Theo. F. Klutz, of Salisbury, appointed
Elect of the Seventh District by the
Democratic convention held at Yadkinville
Wednesday, is one of the rising young men
of the district. Though not hitherto
prominent in State politics, he has been an
active and efficient worker in his own
county, and will make a fine canvass. As
a speaker he is bold, incisive and pointed.

GENERAL NEWS ITEMS.—
The official returns of the census of
Nebraska show a total population of 452,
542 for the State. In 1855 the popula-
tion was 4,494; in 1860 it was 28,841; in
1870 it was 122,993.

Two bales of new cotton, the first pro-
duced in the Mississippi Valley, were re-
ceived at New Orleans Saturday night—one
from Mr. Pleasant, La., and the other from
Wilkinson county, Mississippi.

The Montgomery Advertiser says the
colored voters worked manfully for the
Democratic ticket in nearly every county
in Alabama at the State election last Mon-
day, and that they will do the same for
Hancock in November.

The census shows that twenty-four
Southern cities, not including Louisville,
St. Louis, Galveston, Atlanta and other
large and growing centres of population,
have an increase over the returns of 1870
of 537,641 souls. This don't look much
like the South is standing still.

Mr. George Bancroft began fifty-five
years ago this month his "History of the
United States," and in a few weeks he
expects to celebrate its completion at his
Newport summer home. He will be eighty
years old if he lives until the 3d of next
October.

Last week's weekly statement of the
New York Associated Banks shows the
following changes: Loans increase \$6,986,
500; specie increase \$668,900; legal ten-
ders decrease \$3,515,400; deposits increase
\$5,717,700; circulation decrease \$47,200;
reserve decrease \$4,275,925. The banks
now hold \$11,566,450 in excess of legal
requirements.

By the census just taken it appears that
the State of Wisconsin has not increased
in population during the last decade as
rapidly as was anticipated. The enumera-
tion will show about 1,300,000, which will
be a gain of only 300,000 in ten years,
and the increase is shown mostly in the
cities, Milwaukee alone having added to
her population about 40,000. The people
of Wisconsin are greatly disappointed
over the result, as they had confidently
claimed a population of at least a million
and a half.

The Milton Murderous Assault.

(From the New York Times.)

Public opinion in Milton is almost uni-
formly on the side of Mr. Catlin. Un-
fortunately, wide publicity has been given
by the press to the other side of the story,
and it is an act of simple justice to put
the matter in its true light, so that persons
who do not know the exact state of the case
may be disabused of a cruel and unjust
against a worthy and much-suffering young
man.

Mr. Catlin was, as every one testifies, on
excellent terms with the whole Meacham
family prior to the painful event which
has given him such an undesirable notori-
ety. He visited the house with the full
approbation of Mr. Meacham, and though
he was not formally engaged to Miss
Meacham, his attentions to her were un-
derstood to have a matrimonial purpose,
and were frankly accepted by the young
lady. Neither had he been on unpleasant
terms with Master Meacham. On the con-
trary, that youthful monument of iniquity
had always professed a warm liking for
him, and had openly said that of all Mary
Jane's admirers Mr. Catlin was the only
one who fully met his approbation.

It was this fondness for Mr. Catlin which
led Master Meacham to persistently
intrude himself into the back parlor when
his sister was visited by her favored ad-
mirer. This naturally failed to meet the
views of either the young man or the
young lady, and it is believed that on sev-
eral occasions the latter secretly boxed
her brother's ears. One evening the per-
sistent way in which he asked questions
upon subjects of an unwelcome nature
drove his sister to madness, and she
ordered him to go directly to bed, under
the penalty of informing his father con-
cerning a recent surreptitious fishing ex-
cursion which had involved a compound
fracture of the Fourth and two or three
other commandments. Master Meacham
appealed to Mr. Catlin, and when that
gentleman expressed the offensive opinion
that he was at all times the proper and
normal condition of boys, he withdrew,
secretly meditating vengeance on his sister
and her accomplice. Up to this point
there certainly had been nothing in the
conduct of Mr. Catlin to which the
sternest moralist could take exception.

The next evening Mr. Catlin called, as
usual, but to his great satisfaction, Master
Meacham was not visible. He took pos-
session of the back parlor with Miss Mary
Jane, and the happy pair sat down on the
sofa to discuss the tariff on steel, the ad-
vantages of the Euphrates Valley Railway,
and, in short, the usual subjects which in-
terest the young of both sexes. The light
burned dimly, for it was a bright moon-
light night, and, besides, Miss Mary Jane
claimed that her eyes were too weak to
bear the full glare of the lamp. Mr. Catlin
had been in the house only about ten
minutes, and was, as yet, occupying one
end of the sofa, while Miss Meacham
occupied the other, when he suddenly re-
marked, "Good gosh! and sprang up as
if he had been suddenly shot up by a con-
cealed spring.

Miss Meacham was, of course, greatly
astonished, but to her inquiries Mr. Catlin
replied that he had felt a sudden pain in
the region of the heart, but that it had
passed away and was of no consequence.
He apologized profusely for his improper
language, and said that the pain had been
so sharp that it had momentarily deprived
him of his self-control. When he sat
down he avoided the corner, and occupied
a place at about the middle of the sofa.
As he was due at about that point on the
sofa at that precise time, Miss Meacham
thought that his change of seat was per-
fectly natural, and glanced at the clock to
learn how long it would be before he would
take up another and nearer position.

Five minutes later Mr. Catlin again
bounced to his feet, expressing himself in
even more forcible language than he had
previously used. Miss Mary Jane asked,
with great concern, if he had been a second
time attacked with pain in the heart, but
he said that his heart was all right, and
he wished to know why on earth she made
a needle-cushion out of her sofa. The young
lady denied that there were any needles in
the sofa, and carefully passed her hand
over it to convince him that she was right,
but he refused to be convinced. She then
suggested that perhaps there was a needle
concealed somewhere about his clothing,
but he refused to admit the suggestion.

"That there sofa," said the injured man,
"is just clock with needles, and I ain't
going to risk my life by sitting on it any
more." Whereupon he drew up a cane-
bottomed chair and placed himself in it
with as much care as if he had carried
dynamite cartridges in his coat pocket.

The conversation was presently resumed,
and Miss Mary Jane was in the act of
saying—apropos of the binomial theorem—
that she could be happy with any man she
truly loved in the smallest possible house,
when she unexpectedly cried out in piteous
tones, "Oh! My goodness!" and leaped to
her feet. Mr. Catlin caught her in his
arms, and entreated her to tell him what
the matter was, but she merely moaned,
and alluded in an incoherent way to that
dreadful sofa. It then dawned upon Mr.
Catlin that this also was a case of needles,
and he was just remarking that the best
thing to be done with that sofa was to burn
it, and to subsequently sell the needles by
the pound for old iron, when he heard a
subdued chuckle. Stooping down, he
caught the infamous Master Meacham by
one leg, and dragging him from under the
sofa, confiscated the long carpet-needle with
which the monster had accomplished his
fiendish purpose.

Mr. Catlin would have killed the wretch
on the spot, for, in addition to his other
crimes, he had overheard all the conversa-
tion concerning the tariff and the binomial
theorem, and was morally certain to repeat
it at the dinner-table in case his life was
spared. It is greatly to Mr. Catlin's credit
that he did not slay the boy on the spot,
and that, on the contrary, he even protected
him from his sister, who flew at him with
appalling fury, and would, had she not
been restrained, have stretched him a hair-
less corpse

